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A LONG LOST GENUS TO THE UNITED STATES—ERPODIUM (BRID.) M. C.

By a strange series of accidents and mishaps a rare moss which was collected by W. S. Sullivant in Georgia sixty years ago, and was described by Austin thirty-two years later, has remained in oblivion ever since 1877 and has only been rediscovered in connection with my studies of West Indian mosses! Owing to its resemblance to *Frullania* or *Lejeunia*, it had been sent to Manchester, England, with Austin's Hepatics which were sold to W. H. Pearson. Subsequently it was returned to the Herbarium of Columbia University and placed among the Hepaticæ, where Dr. Howe rediscovered it. Dr. Evans has supplied me with the following references, and the description is drawn from Austin's specimens.

Erpodium biseriatum (Austin) Austin Bot. Gaz. 2:142, 1877.

Lejeunia biseriata Austin Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila. 21:225, 1869.

Stem slender, 1 cm. long and about 1 mm. wide. Leaves 0.40–0.50 mm. long, unequal at base, with distinct hexagonal or rounded cells at apex, 0.005 x 0.013 mm. in diameter with thick brown walls, basal and central cells longer and narrower, 0.010 x 0.040 mm., the translucent marginal cells not papillose, dorsal cells with from 4–8 minute papillæ. Fruit unknown.

Collected with *Lejeunia Sullivantii* by W. S. Sullivant, near Augusta, Georgia, in 1845.

Dr. Small tells me that the region around Augusta is very hot and moist, with densely wooded river swamps, where mosses and hepatics abound. This would account for the occurrence of this tropical *genus* within our limits, as its nearest relative *E. Cubense* and *E. Domingense* are in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico and Jamaica, with another species, *E. diversifolium*, in Mexico. Full descriptions of these will be found in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club for May.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

NEW OR UNRECORDED MOSSES OF NORTH AMERICA.

By J. CARDOT AND I. THÉRIOT.

Translated and condensed from The Botanical Gazette, May, 1904.

Descriptions of new species given in full. See BRYOLOGIST, January and March, 1905.

BARTRAMIA ITHYPHYLLA Brid. var. FRAGILIFOLIA Card. & Thér.

Differs from the type in its rigid, fragile, much broken leaves.

Colorado: Along the Cogwheel Railroad to Pike's Peak, alt. 2100–3000m. (J. M. Holzinger, 1896).

By its brittle and usually broken leaves, this form much resembles *B. breviseta* Lindb., but in the latter the leaf base is hardly glossy and less abruptly contracted to the subula.

WEBERA CHLOROCARPA Card. & Thér.

Rather densely caespitose, covered with soil at the base, fuscous green below, above yellowish. Stems 1–2 cm. long, erect, simple or divided.